BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.—Old rates for such country produce as we need, or Five Dollars for six months.
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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

☞ In Congress and in the State Legislature there seems to be very little prospect for the inauguration of peace movements of any magnitude. That there are a few men in those legislative bodies who really desire a cessation of hostilities, and the taking of steps to bring about negotiations for peace, is patent; but their efforts are powerless for good, as a majority of the *servants of the people* disregard the well known wishes of nine-tenths of their constituents, and all their movements tend to protract this cruel war, until the last man and the last dollar are sacrificed.

The close of the old year is a very appropriate time to cast a retrospective glance, and we hope the authorities will not fail to profit by the past, and endeavor to inaugurate a new and different method to settle the national difficulties, by well-directed and unremitting attempts at negotiation by statesmen, while our brave men are busy on the battle field. Fighting alone, we repeat, will not soon, if ever, end it, in bloody strife.

IMPRESSMENT.—Our farmers are notified to meet at the Court-House on Saturday, the 24th inst., by 11 o'clock. Our Impressing Agent has been untiring in his efforts to attend to his duty in as fair and impartial a manner as possible, and hopes to be able to offer a fair and liberal settlement for all supplies impressed. Let all come and transact the business as becomes men and patriots.

RESOLUTIONS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—Mr. Pool, of Bertie, offered resolutions as a substitute for those offered by Mr. Odom, denying the Constitutional power of the Confederate Government to impress slaves for the purpose of arming them, without the consent of the States, and then only according to State laws.

The last of the series of Resolutions is as follows:

Resolved, That the failure of Congress to establish a Supreme Court of the Confederate States, in the face of the positive constitutional requirement, makes it necessary for each State to decide for itself the extent and meaning of the powers delegated to the general government."

Mr. Carson, of Rutherford, introduced a series of Resolutions in the House of Commons, among them the following:

Resolved, That we regard it as much the duty of the Statesman to negotiate as of the soldier to fight for peace, and with a view, if possible, to save human blood and suffering, we earnestly request the President of the Confederate States to take advantage of the expected lull in the storm of which the approaching winter will afford by sending commissioners to the Capital of the enemy authorized to treat for peace.

Resolved, That in case the enemy should refuse to treat with said commissioners from any prejudice resulting from national pride or custom, we request that they be instructed to learn if he will hear any proposition coming from the States of the Confederacy through the sovereign Convention or any neutral European power.

☞ Mr. Stipe's Resolutions will attract the attention of the reader. The criticism of rampant war papers will detract nothing from their spirit.

We notice these Resolutions are "backed" by a writer in the *Standard*. We will see what disposition the Legislature will make of them.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The exercises of the Salem Male Academy will be resumed on the 2d of January.

Town Election. Horse stolen. Negroes for hire. Dr. Dicks' Card.

☞ In observance of the Christmas and New Year's Holidays, no paper will be issued from this office next week. This omission is in accordance with an established custom among printers.

Should we receive any very important and reliable war news, in the mean time, we will issue an extra.

We once more tender our patrons the compliments of the season.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FROM GEORGIA.—We have nothing reliable from Georgia. It is reported that the enemy have possession of railroads leading to Savannah, thereby cutting off communication.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of the 13th, says it is rumored that Sherman had demanded the surrender of the city and was within three miles of Savannah, which being refused, heavy fighting had been going on all day Sunday. The Charleston *Mercury* contains similar news.

Fort McAllister, some 15 miles south-east from Savannah, and supposed to be the key to the place, has been stormed and carried by the enemy. Sherman seemed to be turning his attention to the destruction of the outworks previous to making a direct attack on the city.

By Tuesday's mail, we learn that it is admitted that Sherman had reached the coast. It is rumored that Savannah has been evacuated, but it is not confirmed.

FROM EASTERN CAROLINA.—It was rumored in Raleigh, on Monday, that the enemy was still advancing on Tarboro', and that there was a large fleet off Wilmington.

VIRGINIA.—No change in the condition of affairs in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

The Richmond Dispatch of Friday has the following relative to the raid on Bristol and the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad:

Unofficial, but reliable telegrams have been received in this city, stating that a force of Yankees broke suddenly into Bristol, Tenn., before daybreak on Wednesday morning the 14th inst., and there being no Confederate troops there, took quiet possession of the place. So completely was their coming a surprise, that the engineer and train hands of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad depot were all caught asleep. Three trains, which were standing at the depot, were destroyed. The enemy then advanced up the railroad as far as Abingdon, which, we presume, fell into their hands, though we have no information of the fact. The next we hear of them they had, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, pounced down on Glade Spring, a depot on the railroad, thirteen miles this side of Abingdon, taking every one there by surprise and capturing all the railroad employees except one, who managed to escape and tell the tale. At last accounts, the enemy were pushing up the railroad in the direction of Marion, which is twenty-seven miles on this side of Abingdon.

Of the raid the Lynchburg Republican of Friday says:

"It appears now that the movement in Southwestern Virginia is a more formidable one than we had supposed. The expedition is said to be under Barbridge and to consist of eleven regiments of infantry and cavalry, with a full proportion of artillery, the whole numbering 6000 or 7000 men. They are reported to have reached Marion in Smythe county, late yesterday evening, which is forty miles east of Bristol.

We here of no attempt to capture the Salt Works.

The yankees claim another victory at Nashville. Gen. Thomas' official dispatch says: "I attacked the enemy's left centre this A. M. and drove it from the river below the city very near to the Franklin pick, a distance of about eight miles. I have captured Gen. Chalmer's headquarters and train with between 800 and one thousand prisoners and 16 pieces of artillery. I shall attack the enemy again to morrow.

Gen. Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin, Tennessee.

HEAD'RS ARMY TENN, 6 miles from Nashville, Nashville, Dec. 8 via Mobile 9th

Hon J. A. SEDDON:

About 4 o'clock P. M., Nov. 30, we attacked the enemy at Franklin and drove them from their centre lines of temporary works, into the inner lines, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retired to Nashville, closely pursued by our cavalry.

We captured several stands of colors and about one thousand prisoners.

Our troops fought with great gallantry.

We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and brave men.

Major Gen. Cleburne, Brigadier Generals John Williams, Adams, Gist Strahl, and Granbury were killed; Major General John Brown and Brigadier Generals S. Carter, Manigault, Quarles, Cockerell and Scott, were wounded. Brig. Gen. Gordon was captured.

J. B. HOOD, Gen.

A subsequent telegram from General Hood says that our loss of officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss of men.

FROM ATLANTA.

The Augusta "Register" has learned through a gentleman, just from Atlanta, that the dwelling houses in that city are left in much better condition than was anticipated. It is only the business portion of the town that was demolished.

The city park has not been converted into a cemetery as has been reported. Nor were the vaults in the cemetery desecrated.

The Yankees erected a monument in the cemetery, bearing an inscription to the memory of the gallant twentieth corps.

They shot down their worn out horses in the streets as reported.

The enemy burned all the unoccupied houses between Atlanta and Decatur. Decatur was not much injured. The court house and other public buildings were left standing, with the exception of the depot.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Governor Clarke, of Miss, has issued his proclamation calling upon the militia of Noxubee, Winston Holmes and Yazoo counties, and all south of that line, to assemble without delay at Summit, Brandon and Meridian.

Persons just from Corinth, Mississippi, state that every soldier en route for the Army of Tennessee, is detained at that place. An officer informs the *clarion*, that troops collecting there are being organized into regiments, in anticipation of any raid that may be attempted by the enemy to cut the Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

A train of arms and ammunition for the Trans Mississippi Department was recently captured near Jackson by the Yankees.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI.

There is no reasonable doubt, says the Mobile Register, that by this time Fort Smith is in our possession, leaving in the far western portion of the Department no Yankee force except about one thousand men at Port Gibson, in the Cherokee country, which can be easily overpowered, if necessary, but does not interfere with our movements. Stand Watie rules that country, having captured numerous trains since his big haul in September.

The Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles have upwards of 7,000 men in arms, and are firmly united in the Southern cause. About 2,000 Cherokees and Creeks went over to the Yankees with Ross, but it is the opinion of Stand Watie that not more than 400 or 500 of them are left.

Mr. Boudinot confirms the report of Colonel Brooks capture of a train of fifty or sixty wagons between Fayetteville and the Missouri line, just previous to the capture of Fayetteville.

The Yankees still hold Little Rock on sufferance. Magruder could capture the place, but it would not pay.

At the latest news from Gen. Price, previous to the capture of Fayetteville, he was at Cane Hill with 33,000 men, a portion of whom are in need of arms. He had great trouble in getting out of Missouri with his immense spoils being hard pressed by the enemy, but sustained no disaster except at the capture of Marmaduke and Cabell, on which occasion he lost about eight hundred men. All the other Yankee stories of their successes over him are fables. At latest accounts his train, numbering 1200 to 1300 wagons, was crossing the Arkansas between Fort Smith and Fort Gibson.

All the Western people, especially the Missourians, are well satisfied with the results, and General Parsons says, "tell my Missouri friends that the Missouri expedition has been a complete success."

The object of the return of the expedition was as has been declared by a high authority in those matters to secure the spoils of the campaign, and place arms in the hands of the numerous recruits.

The Confederate General Slaughter, at Brownsville, Texas, had been reinforced by three thousand men and twelve pieces of artillery, in anticipation of an attack from the United States troops.

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XIV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864. NO. 34.

ADVERTISING RATES.

THREE DOLLARS per square (12 lines or less for the first insertion, and two dollars for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany them say about ten cents a line.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 17.

MR. EDITOR:—Since my last, no measures of paramount importance have passed through either House of the General Assembly, except the Revenue Bill, which passed its final reading in the House of Commons, on Wednesday. This bill, if concurred in by the Senate, will increase the taxes about sixty per cent. over those of last year. It is calculated that this bill will bring into the public treasury about five millions of dollars, while the Treasurer estimates the amount necessary to carry on the State Government, if the present military organization should be maintained, at about ten millions of dollars. The other five millions it is proposed to raise by issuing Treasury notes authorized by a former act of Assembly. An increase of our State debt to the amount of five millions of dollars will, I fear, prove a fatal blow to our credit, now lingering in the last stage of its existence. Yet, no tax bill proposing to raise a larger amount of revenue than five millions, could possibly be gotten through this Legislature. I see then, no way of saving the credit of the State but by diminishing her expenses. This Mr. Treasurer Worth proposes to do by disbanding the troops which she has had in her service in the Eastern part of the State, for the last year or two. I hope this will be done, unless the Confederate Government will agree to pay all the expenses of maintaining them for the future. I do not think that the State should keep any troops in her pay, except her Militia and Home Guard, and even the expenses of these should be paid by the Confederate Government, while engaged in the execution of the Confederate laws.

On Wednesday, Mr. Pool's resolutions in relation to negotiations for peace were taken up in the Senate and laid on the table, by a vote of 24 to 21. No more shameful instance of gross discourtesy, to say the least of it, ever disgraced our Legislative Halls. Mr. Pool is a gentleman of eminent ability, of amiable character, of undoubted patriotism and a State reputation. The resolutions which he offered related to a subject upon which a deep feeling pervades the entire State, and which is regarded by four-fifths of the people as being paramount in importance to any other measure that will or can engage the attention of the Legislature. It was well known that Mr. Pool desired to debate his resolutions, and a great speech was expected from him. It was also known that he would be sustained in the debate by Messrs. Warren and Dick, the one among the ablest, and the other among the most eloquent in the State. Were the leaders of the dominant party—a party composed of the avowed Destructives and the *War* Conservatives, and between whom it is scarcely possible longer to make a distinction—afraid to meet these great champions of what is now, and will hereafter be, known as the "Peace Conservatives." Charity even forbids that any other construction should be placed upon their act. They deliberately shrunk from a free and fair discussion, either from a consciousness of the badness of their cause, or of their inability to cope with their antagonists in argument and eloquence, or perhaps both.

As I have intimated above, the lines will hereafter be more closely drawn between the two parties. The true Conservatives will hereafter be known as the "*Peace Conservatives*," while the Destructive Conservatives will here after be known as the "*War Conservatives*," for the reason that on almost all questions relating to peace they vote with the Destructive or war party. This party was enabled to table Mr. Pool's resolutions in the Senate only by the aid of the "war Conservaties," and justice demands that their names should be handed down to posterity. They are as follows:

Messrs. Long, of Caswell, Wiggins of Halifax, Wright of Cumberland, Smith of Anson, Wynne of Hertford, and Crump of Moore and Montgomery.

These gentlemen may flatter themselves with the belief that they have staved off all discussion of this question for the present session; but in this, I think, they will be greatly mistaken. Messrs. Pool, Warren and Dick *will*, I believe, find some opportunity of speaking upon the subject yet before the session closes, and if so, I hope they will give their speeches to the public. And in the mean time let the Conservatives of the State *remember that this, the first movement which has been made this session for peace was not only defeated, but the discussion of it prevented by the votes of the six gentlemen named above*, and who were elected as Conservatives, but who are now acting with the "war party."

We have no certain intelligence from Georgia, except that Sherman captured Fort McAlister, on the Ogechee river, fifteen miles South West of Savannah, a few days ago. This fortress has always been regarded as the key to Savannah, and its possession by Sherman will give him a communication with his fleet, and dispels all hope which has been entertained of his inability to subsist his army. Its capture renders it quite certain that Savannah will soon fall into the enemy's hands. Indeed, the opinion prevails here pretty generally, that it has already been taken; and I have no doubt myself that it has been in their hands for several days. A few days at most will remove the mystery, and reveal the awful secret.

In a former letter, I expressed the opinion that Sherman's destination was Beaufort, S. C., and that from that point he would operate both against Savannah and Charleston. In this, however, I was mistaken. He has gone directly to Savannah, and has, doubtless, ere this, made himself master of the Savannah river, thus cutting us off from Georgia as a source of future supplies. The fall of Augusta follows as a matter of course, and every man of ordinary intelligence can see that the fate of Charleston is sealed, and must, at no distant day, succumb to the conqueror. Thence will commence the forward movement which Sherman doubtless contemplates across the State of North Carolina, to co-operate with Grant in the reduction of Richmond. In one of my former letters I expressed the opinion that he would first reduce Wilmington, but I think it likely now that he will not make the attempt, but that he will cut off all communication with the place in its rear, after which it will be of no importance to him or to us.

In view of our awful situation, it is surprising that no efforts are being made on the part of the States South of us, to avert the impending ruin by negotiations. What are they all waiting for? Are they waiting for South Carolina, the State which inaugurated the Secession movement, to become the pioneer in the peace movement?—Such seems to be the fact; and I hope they will not have to wait much longer, but that Sherman's movements will brig the gallant but misguided Palmetto State to her senses. One of her ablest statesmen has already spoken out in a bold and manly letter addressed to the President of the Confederate States, and I hope his counsels will not remain unheeded, but that action will be taken while it is yet in our power to make honorable terms. Yours very truly, H.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 13th, Bills to amend the anti-distillation act, (the proposed amendment extending the prohibition to the brewing of beer or malt liquors, or the distillation of honey, and requiring the exposure of still houses, etc., to the inspection of Magistrate.)

To pay bounties to the Junior Reserves, and resolutions to procure the release from active military service of certain infirm citizens were severally read a second time.

The School Bill then being before the Senate, Mr. Dick proceeded to say that this was a matter of great importance and, next to military affairs, of interest to the State, and then discussed *seriatim* the changes contemplated by the bill in the school system of the State. The most important of these changes were those which alter the name from the common to the public schools of North Carolina, and provide that the ages for pupils shall hereafter be instead of from 6 to 21 years as heretofore, in all cases, extended to 27 for all females desirous of qualifying themselves for teaching, and to thirty six for males, disabled in service, who have a like wish. The object of these changes was, Mr. D. proceeded to say, to provide a sufficiency of teachers to meet the educational requirements of the State. It was often difficult to procure teachers, and this difficulty might be greatly lessened by permitting the many females whom the exigencies of the war had forced to their own support to qualify themselves to teach.

After some further dissultory discussions the bill passed its second reading.

The bill to amend the Militia and Home Guard acts was taken up, but, on motion, laid on the table and the Senate, by a vote of 17 to 12 adjourned.

In the House, the bill to make the forcible entry or robbery of a dwelling house in the day-time, a capital offence, and resolutions protesting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were severally reported with recommendations that they do not pass.

Mr. Shepherd introduced resolutions of thanks to Col. Jos. B. Starr, and his command, for their successful repulse of the enemy at Kinston, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Johnston, introduced resolutions calling for the punishment of certain parties calling themselves agents of the Confederate Government, for illegal impressments and in advocacy of their adoption, stated that in his county orders had been received forbidding the retention of more than one half of the usual amount of provisions heretofore kept for a support. This would not be borne, and if some remedy were not otherwise provided, his constituents would right themselves, irrespective of all government, by the strong arm.

Mr. Caldwell deprecated hasty action on such a matter of such importance, and

Mr. McGehee stated that Gen. Holmes had authority for the issual of these orders, and thought it best not to proceed to further action in the premisses till further information could be obtained. The resolutions were then informally passed over.

Mr. Waugh introduced a resolution in reference to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* (calling on the Governor to procure the discharge from custody of any one who is not allowed a trial at his liability to military service) which was referred to the Committee on Confederate relations.

The special order—the Revenue Bill—was then taken up and variously amended so as to make all coupons past due, save those of the State issued prior to Feb. 23d, 1861, taxable as *money*, so as to allow a soldier or sailor one year after his discharge to redeem his land sold for taxes and so as to tax slave dealers five per cent. on total amount of sales.

Pending its consideration the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 14th, Mr. Odom, from the Salary and Fees Committee, reported a bill on those subjects. (This bill provides that His Excellency, the Governor, shall receive $10,000 per annum, Treasurer $3,000 Comptroller $2,500, Councillors of State $10 per day when engaged on public business, and thirty cents per mile when so travelling, etc., and doubles fees of office.)

The hour of 12 having arrived, the special order therefore—the resolutions to initiate negotiations for an honorable peace—were taken up.

Mr. Speight moved that they be laid on the table, and the Senate so ordered by yeas 24, nays 20, the vote being as follows:

Yeas.—Aycock, Berry, Bryson, Courts, Crump, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Kirby, Lindsay, Long, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Pitchford, Powell Smith, Speight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, Wiggins, Wright, Wynne—24.

Nays.—Adams, Arendell, Bagley, Blount, Bogle, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Mann, March, Odom, Patterson, Patton, Pool, Saunders, Snead, Straughn, Warren, Winstead—20.

Mr. Berry moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Lindsay moved to lay this motion on the table, which, there being a tie, 22 to 22, was not agreed to, by the Speaker's casting vote.

The question then being on Mr. Berry's motion to reconsider, it was not agreed to, by yeas 22, nays 23. So the resolution was tabled.

The Public School bill was then taken up, passed its second reading and its consideration postponed till to morrow.

The House took up, at 11 o'clock, the Revenue bill, and discussed its provisions till nearly two o'clock, at which time it passed its 2d reading, and the House adjourned till 7, p. m.

In the Senate, on the 15th, a substitute for the Tax in Kind bill for the relief of soldier's families was introduced and read.

Bills to grant bounty to soldiers, and to allow the Junior Reserves the regular military bounty, severally passed their 3d readings.

The joint select committee, to which was referred the subject of adjournment, reported in favor of adjourning on the 23d inst., at 7, a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

In the House, Messrs. Lowe, Johnston, Phillips and Wheeler recorded their votes in the affirmative, and Messrs Alston and McLean in the negative on the *habeas corpus* resolutions.

Mr. Carter reported from the Judiciary Committee a resolution favoring the exemption of artizans engaged in the manufacture of woolen and cotton fabrics for the State.

Mr. Waugh, from the joint select committee on the question of adjourning, reported in favor of adjourning on Friday, the 23d, at 7, a. m., to meet on the first Monday in March, 1865.

Mr. Hanes moved to say Wednesday the 21st, to which the House agreed, yeas 57, nays 43.

Nothing of interest in the Senate on the 16th.

The Revenue bill was taken up, and, after an animated discussion, made the special order for Monday next at 3, p. m.

In the House, Mr. McAden introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That His Excellency, Governor Vance, be requested to correspond with His Excellency, President Davis, protesting against the *cruel* and *inhuman* manner in which slaves conscribed from our citizens are now treated at Wilmington, N. C., and request that the evil be immediately remedied."

Mr. Sharpe introduced the following:

"*Resolved*, That State sovereignty is the principle on which North Carolina and the other States withdrew from the United States government, and, therefore, the States composing the Southern Confederacy are sovereigns, and the Confederate government is only the agent of the States and subject to their control.

"*Resolved further*, That the States in their sovereign capacity have a right take up the question of peace or war and settle it without consultation with the President of the Southern Confederacy, or of the *so called United States*."

Which, on motion of Mr. Crawford, of Rowan, was laid on the table by yeas 51, nays 50, the vote being as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Allison, Alston, Austin, Baxter, Bunbury, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Cabe, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Duke, Enloe, Erwin, Fason, Farmer, George, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Hasseli, Hawes, Joyner, Judkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, Lyle, McLean, Murphy, Outerbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stancill, Strong and Wooten—51.

Nays.—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Ashworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carson of Rutherford, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Cragg, Flynt, Fowle, Gibbs, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Harrison, Headen, Henry, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Johnston, Jordon, Lowe, Mann, McCormick, McMillan, Morisey, Murrill, Patterson Perkins, Phillips, Riddick, Rogers, Russell, Sharp, Shober, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Stipe, Waugh and Wheeler—50.

In the Senate, on the 17th, Mr. Wright, from the select committee, made a report that, in the opinion of said committee, the present restrictions on the commercial operations of the State are not warranted by the meaning of the act of Congress, and recommend a resolution instructing the State Congressional delegation to procure, if possible, the removal of these restrictions.

The same committee reported resolutions to claim and "insist on" payment for the *Advance*, and to recommend S. E. Phillips, Esq., to investigate the operations of the State steamers in the importation of goods.

Mr. Dick introduced resolutions of enquiry directing the Treasurer to report the amount of money paid out to clothe the troops of the State, and the amount reimbursed by the Confederate government; also the names of the State agents appointed to purchase provision, the amount by them expended and reimbursed.

In the House, Mr. McLean, from the Joint standing committee on the subject of salt, reported a resolution to debar the Governor of Virginia from the use of the railroads in the State of North Carolina, until he shall consent to allow the State Salt at Saltville, Va., to be transported to the State.

The greater portion of the time in the two Houses, was devoted to the appointment of magistrates, some 427 nominations being made.

Monday, Dec 19. The Progress says:

The list of Counselors of State was completed yesterday by the election of Hon. A. T. Davidson. Messrs Deems, Carter and McGehee were elected Trustees of the University, leaving one vacancy yet to be filled. The time for adjournment was fixed on Friday next, to assemble again on the 1st. Tuesday after the 3d Monday in January. The Revenue bill was under consideration during the evening session.

CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Senate has passed the bill to authorize transmission of newspapers to soldiers free of postage. Also passed a bill for the employment of all free negroes and forty thousand slaves to work upon fortifications and perform other labor connected with the defence of the country.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnston occupied the privilege of a seat in the Senate Chamber today.

In the House the sequestration and currency bills were father discussed.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—The Senate passed a concurrent resolution for a recess from the 24th inst., until the 2d January.

Mr. Orr, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back Mr. Henry's resolutions defining the position of the Confederate States and declaring the determination of Congress and the people thereof to prosecute the war till their independence is acknowledged. The resolutions passed. Yeas 16, nays none.

In the House the sequestration and currency bills were discussed.

A bill passed increasing the pay of members of Congress fifty per cent.

RICHMOND, Dec. 15.—The Senate passed House bill, with an amendment, to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States. In the House the joint resolution for a recess was indefinitely postponed. The confiscation and currency bills were further discussed until adjournment.

RICHMOND, Dec. 16.

In the House, Mr. Turner offered a resolution, requesting the President's advice, with the consent of the Senate, to apoint thirteen commissioners of each State, to tender to the Government of the United States a conference for negotiating an honorable peace; failing in this, to use all proper efforts in obtaining an immediate exchange of prisoners, and if possible to come to such understanding with the enemy in regard to the future conduct of the war as may tend in some degree to mitigate its horrors and atrocities.

Mr. Barksdale submitted a substitute, the preamble of which sets forth that the Government of the United States has repeatedly refused to listen to all propositions for an honorable peace or meditation, and has thus manifested a determination to continue the war. The first resolution says whilst reiterating our readiness to enter upon negotiations for peace whenever the enemy is so inclined, we will pursue without faltering the course deliberately chosen for the preservation of our liberties. The second resolution we have made provision in the constitution of the Confederate States for making treaties of peace and it affords ample means for attempts to that end, whenever the Government of the United States evinces a willingness to enter upon negotiations for terminating the war.

After the substitute was read, the morning hour expired, and the House resolved into Committee of the whole and resumed the consideration of the currency bill. Mr. Perkins offered a substitute which was under consideration when the House adjourned.

Nothing important was done in the Senate in open session.

RICHMOND, Dec. 17th. The Senate passed the House bill increasing the pay of mileage of members of Congress, also the Senate bill regulating the compensation of Postmasters, special agents and route agents, and a bill to increase the pay of marine corps.

The Senate then resolved itself into secret session.

In the House the peace resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The confiscation and currency bill were further discussed.

Hon. A. G. Magrath has been elected Governor of South Carolina by the Legislature in session at Columbia.

A deserter from the Fifty-third N. C. Regt. named Harrison Church, was brought to this city yesterday and committed to Castle Thunder. He was recently captured in North Carolina in Yankee uniform and with a Yankee commission in his pocket.—*Richmond Dis.*

For the Press.

A SKETCH OF THE CIVIL WAR IN ENGLAND, 1641.

BY AQUILLA.

Chapter II.

The defeat Charles suffered at Marston Moor, he felt very severely. He recovered somewhat from this defeat by the victory gained at Caprily Bridge soon after, but on suffering a second defeat in the battle of Newbury, he was left at the close of the third campaign, extremely reduced in resources. The consequence was negotiations were resorted to again at Uxbridge, but the Parliamentary demands were such as to defeat all hopes of success.

The Presbyterian party was anxious now to bring about a reconciliation, but a third party now sprang up under the name of "Independents," which desired to see a republic established, removing all the formalities from the national religion. This party Cromwell headed, who, having become inspired with lofty notions of self-aggrandizement, so managed by his address to carry the famous act known as the "self denying ordinance," which was intended ostensibly to deprive all members of the Legislature from holding any command in the army, but really its design was to displace such of the nobility as were opposed to him and his plan.

This party managed so as to prevent Charles from coming to terms of accommodation with his subjects. And whilst negotiations were pending, Gen. Montrose succeeded in producing a division in Scotland, in favor of Charles, causing much feeling and interest with the Parliamentary party, as to the result of this outbreak. Montrose with energy collected an army from Ireland and Scotland, and made a descent upon the Lowlands, where he soon gained a victory over a much larger force at Tippermuir. He also achieved another success at Aberdeen, over a superior army. Being pursued by a third force, under Argyle, his own force seemed to dissolve in the Highlands for a while, but which suddenly and unawares appeared in his enemy's country about the middle of winter, and which he did not leave until he had made it a desert. He was, nevertheless, closely watched by his rival, Argyle, upon whom he fell with a force of the "Clan Campbell" at Iverloch, and put him to flight. He then made his way along the eastern frontier of the Highlands, where he found himself opposed by a fourth army under Gen. Baillie. Seeking Dundee and eluding Baillie, he encountered at Aberdeen in Nainshire, a greatly superior force, which he overthrew. Turning his course he fell upon Baillie at Alford, in Aberdeenshire, and gained a complete victory over him. These movements were rapid, and conducted with much energy, carrying everything before him, by the spirit and enthusiasm, inspired in the troops at the first onset, resulting, however, in great loss of life in his army. He now returned to the Lowlands, where he again met with opposition at Kitsyth, by an army of insurgents, which, with another force, defeated him, putting his whole army to flight, and killing a great number in their retreat. These rapid movements, conducted with such success, greatly elated Charles, and he became hopeful of ultimate success to his cause; and more especially did he become so upon learning that these victories had so affrighted the State and Church Committees, which broke up, leaving, to all appearances, Montrose master of the Kingdom. Although these successes had inspired Charles with hopes of final success, they were, on the contrary, considered as having gained no solid advantage and only lightly hurtful, whilst Montrose, in place of being esteemed as a benefactor to the nation, he was held rather as a public enemy. Quartering soon after, with his diminished force, at Phillipaugh, he was surprised by a detachment of Scottish regulars, under Leslie, who completely routed and compelled him to quit the kingdom. The campaign of 1645, under the auspices of Cromwell, ended in the complete overthrow of Charles, so far as military operations were concerned. Cromwell, being promoted to the high rank of Lieut. General, having remodeled his army, giving effectiveness and discipline to it, whilst that of Charles had become licentious. Fairfax prompted by Cromwell, pressed this advantage, and decided the contest with the Royalists, in a pitched battle at Naseby, the 10th day of June. Rupert, the leader of Charles' forces, at the head of the Royal cavalry, dashed upon Ireton, and succeeded in breaking his lines, and pressing him to his baggage trains, he was held in check until too late. Fairfax and Skippon under Cromwell's orders, decided the contest against Charles before Rupert could regain his position on the main field of battle. Charles, finding he could no longer keep the field, having lost all his resources, retired to Oxford. From this forlorn situation, he renewed his offers of negotiations, but was frustrated by the Independents, who although in a minority in the House of Commons, possessed great strength in the army. Yet they were anxious to make a change in the Church and State, differently from what was originally designed by the parties prosecuting the war. Charles, dreading these influences, retired from Oxford as the Parliamentarians advanced towards it, and sought protection with the Scottish army at Newark.

(To be Continued.)

The People's Press.

INCIDENTS OF SHERMAN'S SOUTHERN WINTER TOUR.

The two wings of Sherman's army united at Milledgeville, where they staid three days.

In their route they destroyed as far as possible all mills, cribs, and gin houses, cotton, implements, etc, and carried off all stock, provisions and negroes.

When their horses gave out they shot them. At Eatonton they killed over one hundred.

At Milledgeville they only destroyed the Arsenal, Depot, and Penitentiary. They did not burn the Factory near that place.

Along their route the road was strewn with dead negro women and children.

At Monticello the Federals hung a man by the name of Smith, but life was not extinct when he was cut down.

The farmers having devoted a large share of their attention this fall to syrup making, there is a large quantity of corn yet ungathered in the field, which was left by the federals.—But there is not a horse or ox in the country, hence the saving of the corn will be a difficult matter.

The federals burned the residence of Dr. Jones, of Atlanta, four miles from Madison — They also burned Hillsboro' and Clinton.

It is stated that Messrs. Newton, Few, and Everett, near Shady Dale, were arrested by the federals and carried off in chains.

Confederate soldiers captured by the Yankees were treated as prisoners of war

At Madison they broke open Dr. Ogleby's office and carried off all his medicines, including several jars of strychnine, arsenic, and corrosive sublimate, which had no labels on them. One of them tore out the works of a galvanic battery, and carried off the mahogany box.

Shaffold's distillery near Greensboro' was not destroyed.

The enemy were under strict discipline, and when privates were found depredating on private property they were severely punished by order of Gen. Sherman. Of course stragglers committed depredations with impunity.

The right wing of the federal army under Gen. Howard, crossed the Ocmulgee river between Adams' Ferry and Macon. It is said that the town of Forsyth was completely demolished.

The federals expressed great astonishment at the rich country they were passing, and the abundance of provisions in it.

A negro succeeded in escaping from the federals with a gold watch and fine hat. He was forced off, and assigned to a Major to groom his horse. Observing the Major deposit a fine gold watch in a bundle of fodder, he made it convenient to use that bundle of fodder right of. Obtaining the watch and a hat, under cover of the darkness he slipped into a gulley and reached home safely.

At Milledgeville, the Federals choked one of the Waltzfelder's to compel him to give up his gold. He stood the choking, but did not give up the filthy lucre.

The people of Madison are indebted to Hon Joshua Hill for his strenuous exertions to have their property protected. It was owing to his efforts solely that they were spared.

Gen. Slocum gave orders to the citizens along his route to shoot down his stragglers without mercy.

One punishment inflicted by some of the federal Generals for plundering, was severe whipping.—*Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.*

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

The message of Lincoln was read in Congress on Tuesday. It is rather dull and uninteresting. It opens with intelligence about the state of affairs in China, San Domingo and Chili, and some history of rebellions which have occurred in those countries, which are not very interesting to our people. The only reference to the Florida affair is the following:

"Nevertheless, unforeseen political differences have arisen especially in Brazilian and British ports and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigilance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations concerned, and their Governments."

The following shows the Yankee exhibit of their debt:

"The public debt on the 1st day of July last, as appears by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one billion seven hundred and forty thousand million six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that amount may be increased by not far from five hundred millions."

THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Lincoln put in a vast quantity of bogus votes at the late election, and now bases on them a statement that the population of the country is increasing:

"The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known; the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found."

THE NAVY.

The Federal navy consists of six hundred and seventy-one vessels, carrying four thousand six hundred guns, and by this navy—

"There have been captured during the year three hundred and twenty-four vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is one thousand three hundred and seventy-nine, of which two hundred and sixty-seven are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus far reported amounts to $14,306,250 51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence, from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1865, are $238,647,262 85."

OUR MILITARY OPERATIONS—PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

"The war continues. Since the last annual message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained, and our armies have steadily advanced, thus liberating the regions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States have again produced reasonably fair crops. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is Gen. Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength that our general-in-chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet to detach a well-appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it should not here be indulged.

"Important movements have also occurred during the year, to the effect of moulding society for durability in the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal State governments, with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movement in the same direction, more extensive, though less definite, in Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, should not be overlooked. But Maryland presents the exemple of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woe her no more."

THE REBELS MUST BE SUBDUED.

"On careful consideration of all the evidences accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of the severance of the Union. His declarations to that effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield, we are beaten. If the Southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some, we know, already desire peace and re-union. They can at any moment have peace by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes. Operating only in constitutional channels, some certain and other possible questions are, and would be, beyond the executive power to adjust, as for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money. The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control would be exercised, can be fairly judged by the past. A year ago, general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was, at the same time, made known that the excepted classes were still within contemplation of special clemency. During the year, many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also, special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied. Thus, practically, the door has been, for a full year, open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all; but the time may come when public duty may demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more rigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

THE END OF SLAVERY.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the National authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, and that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation; nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say that the war will cease on the part of the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE PRESS ON THE MESSAGE.

The *Herald* calls the message "a plain and unpretending document," and says:

"It is an encouraging report on the state of the nation, and embodies various timely and practical recommendations to the two Houses, although in some things of great moment it falls short of the mark.

"For example, Mr. Lincoln, setting out with the declaration that 'the condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably satisfactory,' follows directly after with the statement that we have strictly maintained neutrality between the belligerents in Mexico, and there stops. He has nothing to suggest upon that subject. Has he forgotten that the Monroe doctrine was a plank of the Baltimore platform, and that it was expected he would face the music? He intimates that the affair of the rebel buccaneer Florida will require delicate handling; but he fails to tell us whether this case has been left in the hands of Chevalier Webb or has been taken up by the Secretary of State; so that we cannot determine whether we are to have a rupture or an exhausting diplomatic discussion with Brazil."

The *Times* seems to be a little alarmed at the entire absence of any manifestation of a willingness or desire to stop the war, and tries to smooth over Lincoln's views as follows:

"The President neither insists upon nor looks for any stipulation in advance in respect to the abandonment of slavery. His only claim is for an abandonment of armed resistance. This makes good precisely what we have contended was the true construction of the famous missive, 'To whom it may Concern.' It puts beyond further dispute the President's absolute singleness of purpose and his determination to maintain the war solely on a constitutional basis for constitutional ends. It is true, that he takes occasion here to repeat that he will not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation. Yet in this he is perfectly consistent.—That proclamation was a war measure, authorized by the war power involved in the duty prescribed to the Executive by the Constitution, to enforce the laws. Its operative force must continue while the war lasts. When the war ceases, itself must cease as a war measure. It can have no further continuing effect, though the effect already consummated, whatever the course may decide that to be, cannot be undone, and must remain unchanged. The President holds to the proclamation in just the right manner. He treats it as an instrument of war, but in no way interposes it against peace. The rebels can get peace at any time without touching it. All that is required of them is that they shall, in good faith, bow to the Constitution."

A letter from New York says:

"That portion of the message which speaks of the uselessness of negotiating with the rebel leaders, and of the readiness of the Government to stop the war when those who commenced it stop, meets a ready response from all save the sympathizers with secession.

Mr. Stipe's Resolutions.

The following resolutions protesting against the overthrow of State Sovereignty and civil liberty, were offered in the House, by Mr. Stipe, of Forsyth:

Resolved, That we endorse and re-affirm the patriotic resolutions adopted by the last General Assembly of this State, protesting against the unconstitutional acts and usurpations of the last Congress which, are in the following words:

Resolutions concerning certain Acts of the late Congress of the Confederate States

Resolved, That, while the people of North Carolina have ever been and still are anxious to strengthen the administration of the Confederate government in every legitimate way, and to promote the success of the common cause in order that we may have a speedy and honorable peace, they view with deep concern and alarm every infraction of the Constitution by the Congress of the Confederate States, and this General Assembly doth, in their name, protest against such infractions as of pernicious or simple and fatal tendency.

Resolved, That the act of the late Congress, entitled "an act to suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases," violates the fundamental maxim of republican government which requires a separation of the departments of power, clothes the Executive with judicial functions which Congress cannot constitutionally confer even on the judiciary itself, and sets at naught the most emphatic and solemn guarantees of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this General Assembly, representing the people of North Carolina, doth not consent to the sacrifice of the vital principles of free government, in a war carried on solely to secure and perpetuate them, and doth declare that no "conditions of public danger," present or prospective, probably or possible, can render the liberties of the people incompatible with the public safety.

Resolved, That, the act of the same Congress entitled "an act to organize forces to serve during the war," declaring all white men residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty to be in the military service, embracing in its provisions every State officer in all the departments, Executive, Legislative, and Judiciary, and subjecting all the industrial pursuits of the country to military supervision and control reduces the State governments to mere provisional administrations, dependent on the grace and favor of Congress and the Executive, is destructive of State Sovereignty, and imports an assertion of power on the part of Congress to convert the Confederate government into a consolidated military despotism.

Resolved, That this General Assembly doth therefore request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to procure a repeal of the first mentioned act, and such modification of the second as shall secure the rights and preserve the integrity of the States of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

And, whereas, this solemn protest of a sovereign State against placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President, instead of being heeded by him, is followed by the demand of the most absolute and despotic powers which are nothing less than that the freedom of the press, which, in all free Governments, is looked upon as one of the great bulwarks of civil liberty, shall be placed under his control, and that, except by his will, there shall be no exemptions from military service, even of officers of a Sovereign State, thereby evincing a determination to consolidate all power in his hands and to strike down the freedom and the sovereignty of the States by making the personal liberty and action of all State officers subservient to and dependent on his will, and thus arrogating to himself the power to regulate and control the domestic affairs and internal concerns of the State which belong exclusively to the States themselves. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to protest, in the name of the Sovereign State, against placing such arbitrary powers in the hands of the President, and against the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and should Congress, regardless of their protests, confer on him these despotic powers alike destructive of the liberty of the Citizen and the sovereignty of the State, that they are hereby instructed to withdraw from Congress and return to their homes.

North Carolina Conference.

This body closed a most harmonious session at Mocksville on Monday night last. The following are the appointments for the ensuing year:

RALEIGH DISTRICT—N. F. Reid, P. E.

Raleigh city, Braxton Craven.
Raleigh city mission, to be supplied.
Raleigh city African mission, W E Pell, A R Raven.
Wake Circuit, James B Bobbitt.
Tar River Circuit, Jos H Wheeler Wm. Harris.
Person Circuit, P J Carraway J P Moore.
Orange Circuit, Wm M Jordan, T W Moore.
Louisburg, Robert S Moran.
Chapel Hill, Wm C Wilson.
Hillsboro,' to be supplied.
Wm E Pell, Editor of N C Christian Advocate.

CHAPLAINS AND MISSIONARIES.

Barringer's Brigade, J H Robbins, Missionary.
Lewis's Brigade, J J Hines, Missionary.
10th Georgia Cavalry John D Buie Chaplain.
22nd N C Regiment, Wm. H Moore Chaplain.
30th N C Regiment, A D Betts, Chaplain.
44th N C Regiment, R S Webb, Chaplain.
48th N C Regiment, C Plyler, Chaplain.
51st N C Regiment, J B Alford, Chaplain.
67th N C Regiment, E A Wilson, Chaplain.
Troops south of Wilmington, C M Pepper, Miss.
Troops in the bounds of the N C Conference, John S Long, Missionary.

GREENSBORO' DISTRICT—Peter Doub, P E.

Greensboro' Joel W. Tucker.
Guilford, W B Richardson.
Forsythe, C C Dodson, C M Anderson.
Winston, John W. Jenkins.
Stokes, S. H. Helsabeck.
Madison, J E Mann.
Wentworth, M C Thomas.
Yanceyville, Robert G Barrett.
Leasburg, James P. Simpson.
Saurastown Mission, to be supplied.

TRINITY COLLEGE DISTRICT.—Wm. Barringer P.E.

Trinity College and High Point, J R Brooks.
Asboro, Z. Hush.
Franklinsville, C H. Phillips and T L Troy.
Uwharrie, J F Keerans.
Davidson, M D Meacham.
Thomasville and Lexington, D R Bruton.
South Guilford, N H D Wilson.
Alamance, W H Barnes.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.—Ira T. Wyche, P. E.

Salisbury, A W Mangum.
Rowan, J A Cunningham, W W Albea.
East Rowan, John W Lewis.
Mocksville, C Parker.
Iredell, John Tillet.
South Iredell, T L Triplett.
Alexander, M V Sherrill.
Jonesville, James F. Smoot.
Wilkes, W H Thompson.
Surry, to be supplied.
Statesville, L F. Way, C P Jones.
S Milton Frost, President of Olin High School.

WASHINGTON DISTRICT.—T. L Hendren, P. E.

Washington, ——
Washington Avent's Chapel, ——
Bath, ——
Mattamuskeet, I H Hill.
Neuse, ——
Columbia, ——
Portsmouth, &c., ——
Plymouth, ——
Roanoke, L Shell, N A H Goddin, supernum.
Warren, Theo. B. Kingsbury, T B Reeks.
Warrenton, W H Wheeler.
Henderson, T P Ricaud, James Reid.
Greenville, W C Cannon.
Nashville, M J Hunt.
Tarboro', W Closs
Greenville, B F Long.

NEWBERN DISTRICT.—C F Deems, P. E.

Newbern Cemetery ——
Newbern, Andrew Chapel ——
Craven ——
Trent, ——
Beaufort, John Jones \
Beaufort, Purvis Chapel.
Straits, ——
Cape Lookout, ——
Morehead City, ——
Snow Hill, J B Martin.
Lenoir, N A Hooker.
Kinston and troops in vicinity, J C Thomas.
Wilson, James W Wheeler.
Wilson Circuit, B B Culbreth
Goldsboro, J B Williams, G W Deems.
Everettsville, John N Andrews.
Smithfield, Joseph Wheeler.
Johnston Mission, to be supplied.
Nahanta Colored Mission, to be supplied.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.—D B Nicholson, P. E.

Wilmington, Front Street, L S Burkhead.
Wimington, Fifth Street, S D Peeler.
Topsail and New Hanover, T J Gattis.
Onslow, William Alexander Smith.
Duplin, D C Johnson.
Magnolia, D Culbreth.
Sampson, W. M. Roby.
Bladen, J. B. Bailey.
South River Mission, R P Bibb.
Elizabethtown, E A Yates.
Smithville, T W Guthrie.
Brunswick, R T N Stevenson.
Cape Fear Mission, to be supplied.
Whiteville, Jonathan H Dally.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.—W H Bobbitt, P. E.

Fayetteville, H T Hudson.
Fayetteville, Evan's Chapel, to be supplied.
Cumberland, C W King
Cape Fear, I W Avent, G Farrer.
Haw River, H H Gibbons, J W Tinnin, sup'y.
Pittsboro' O J Brent.
Carthage, R A Willis.
Rockingham, S D Adams.
Robeson, W S Chaffin, P H Scovill.
Montgomery, F H Wood.
Troy, G E Wyche.
Chatham, W F Clegg, T C Moses.
Marquis L Wood, Missionary to China.

The next Conference will be held at Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C.

DIED:

In Yadkin County, November 14th, DELANY POINDEXTER, eldest daughter of Major W. D. Poindexter, dec'd, aged 12 years and some weeks, leaving a widowed mother and three little sisters, besides a large circle of relatives to mourn their irreparable loss.

New Advertisements.

Town Election.

ON the first Monday in January, 1865, there will be an election held in the Commissioner's Hall for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Commissioners for the town of Salem. The following gentlemen are the judges of said election: J. P. Vest, H. A. Lemly and I. S. Gibson.

By order of Court,
C. L. BANNER, Clerk.

Dec. 22, 1864.

Salem Male Academy.

THE exercises of the SALEM MALE ACADEMY, will be resumed on January 2, 1865.

TERMS.

Tuition per Session,	$50 00
Latin, Greek, German and French, each, per session,	10 00
Music, per session,	20 00
Drawing,	6 00

Apply to
Rev. GEO. F. BAHNSON,
Dec. 22-1t, Pastor in Salem.

NOTICE.

I would inform the public, generally, that my Terms in the future will be cash. Those indebted will please make payment.

W. P. DICKS, M D.
Winston, Dec. 22nd 1864. 34-tf

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN, on the night of the 8th inst., a large BAY MARE, with one good eye, a small white spot on her forehead, and light mane and tail. Good conditioned and works any where, is about eight years old.

Any person taking up said mare and delivering her to me, shall receive the above reward; and $50 will be paid for any information so that I can get her. My address is Shady Grove Davidson County, N. C. JACOB WYER.
Dec. 22, 1864. 34-pd

Negroes for Hire.

I will hire, some time between Christmas and Newyear, several Negroes for the year 1865. Mostly Field Hands. W. P. DICKS.
Winston, Dec. 15th 1864. 33.

N. C. Bank Notes

I WANT TO BUY N.C. BANK NOTES and will pay the highest market price.

E. A. VOGLER.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 6, 1864. 32-tf

Q. M. Dep't Salem, N. C.
December 8, 1864.

I WANT TO BUY for the use of this Department, for baling hay, a lot of White Oak, to make splits about 14 feet long. Any person having such on hand will please inform me, and if not able to haul them, I will send for them and pay what is right, E. A. VOGLER.
32-tf.] Bonded Agent, Q. M. Dep't.

For Sale Cheap,

ONE STEAM ENGINE & BOILER;

EIGHT HORSE POWER, "Governor" Engine, Flue Boiler, with an Eccentric Lathe or Last Machine, &c. Apply soon, or you will be too late. Address,

J. A. CORNISH,
Oct. 27,-26-tf Lexington, N. C.

SELL ME CORN

FOR SOLDIERS' FAMILIES!

I WANT TO BUY CORN AND WHEAT for the use of the Soldiers' Families of this County, and will pay in N. C. Treasury Notes.

E. A. VOGLER,
County Commissioner.
Salem, N. C., Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

Negroes for Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 26 years, an excellent Cook, and two likely children, a girl and a boy, the former aged ten and the latter six years. Any one desirous of purchasing, can receive information by calling at this office.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. F. H. SHUMAN, are again notified to come forward and make immediate settlement, as I desire to close the same, and longer indulgence cannot be given. D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.
Salem, Dec. 8, 1864. 32-tf

HORSE STOLEN!

$200 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, on Muddy Creek, about 9 miles West of Salem, a small SORREL MARE, with "blaze" in the face, hind feet white up to the hock joint, foretop slightly cropped, and about 8 years old. She was tracked to the Shallow-ford, where all traces were lost.

The above reward of $200 will be paid for the delivery of said animal to me, and any information concerning her thankfully received.

CAROLINE CONRAD.
Nov. 26. 31-tf

STAGE LINE

BETWEEN

Salem, N. C. and Wytheville, Va.

THIS line will run as before, leaving Salem, on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, at half past 6 a. m., and leaving Wytheville at the same times. There will be no stage on Saturday, during the months of December, January and February, Good accommodations given to all, especially to sick and wounded soldiers. We take transportation on this road.

LEWIS M. VEST & BRO.
Dec. 8.-32-tf Stage Owners.

SALE OF

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL OFFER FOR sale, on the premises, on the 24th day of December, 1864, their valuable Grist and Flouring Mill, situated on Deep River, Randolph County, one-fourth of a mile below Cedar Falls.

The water power is good and commands the whole river. The buildings and machinery are nearly new, having been rebuilt just before the war began.

This property would give an enterprising capitalist a rare chance for investment. There are thirty acres of land in the lot on which said Mills are located,—all will be sold together. The property is owned by the undersigned as tenants in common, and they propose to sell for a division. Terms made known on day of sale.

A. LAWRENCE.
Nov. 24-td WRILEY WRIGHTSEL.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, in Lewisville, on Saturday the 31st Dec. next, the following property, to wit: Two head of Horses, including one Black Poney, four years old, (extra fine;) one Yoke of Oxen; two or three Wagons; some large Plows and Cultivators, and other articles too tedious to mention.

Also, at the same time and place will be hired eight Likely Negroes, male and female, ages ranging from 12 to 22 years, all good field hands.

Also, will be rented two Houses, on the Panther Creek Road.

All at cash or credit, to suit purchasers. Other terms made known on day of sale.

W. B. STIPE.
By J. H. STOLTZ.
Lewisville, Forsyth Co., N. C. Nov. 24-4t

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with Messrs Sides and Richmond, Assessors, at the Court-house in Winston, Monday and Tuesday, 2nd and 3rd; in Salem, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th; at Kernersville, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 10th and 11th; at Brookstown, on Friday the 13th days of January, 1865, for the purpose of receiving the list on income and gross sale list for the quarter ending 31st December, 1864; and the tax on same and other taxes, &c.

WILL. FLYNT,
Collector for the 38th District, N. C.
J. G. SIDES, } Assessors.
J. M. RICHMOND, }
Nov. 24, 1864. 30-td

Schedule of Prices for North Carolina.

THE period for the publication of the Schedule of prices to govern Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of a few changes shown below. The illness of Mr. Woodward, depriving us of his services, we called in Mr. Wm. H. Jones, of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on this occasion.

Apples, dried,	good peeled, per bu. h 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bushel, 25 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cured, per bu 60 lbs	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, cuts per pound,	1 00
do	tress, grease, per pound,	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	8 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woolen for soldier's clothes, 4 yard wide, 10oz to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less width per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per pound,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bushel, 70 lbs	5 00
do	shelled, sacks not included, 56lbs	4 00
Corn Meal	sack not included, per bu. 50lbs	3 50
Drills,	cotton, 1/2 yd wide, 3 yds to the lb	50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl, 196 lbs,	15 00
do	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	12 25
do	superfine, per bbl 196 pounds,	10 50
do	fine per bbl of 196 pounds,	8 75
Fodder,	bales per 100 pounds,	3 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	2 50
Hats,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
do	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound	3 00
do	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1000 00
Horses	cavalry, 2nd class, per head,	800 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 4,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton 2000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton 2000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton 2000 pounds	1,020 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeanes,	wool, domestic, per yd	10 00
Kettles,	cast, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound,	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound,	5 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	8 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1000 00
do	2nd class, per head	800 00
do	3rd class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled per 100 pounds	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburg,	cotton, 1/2 yd wide 7 ozs to yard, per yard	1 50
do	cotton 1/2 yard wide 8 oz to the yard, per yard	3 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Peas,	cow, per bushel of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bushel of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peaches dried,	per bushel of 33 pounds	9 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, sett, per pound	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
Pasturage,	1 quality, near town, per head per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month	5 00
do	1st quality in the country, per head, per month	7 00
do	common in the country, per head, per month	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound	40
Rye,	good, per bushel of 56 pounds	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 1/2 yd wide 4/4 yds to the pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 1/2 yard wide, 3/4 yard to pound, per yard	1 10
Cotton stripes,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per bushel of 50 lbs	30 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs	35 00
do	Virginia, per bushel of 50 lbs	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb	2 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs	4 00
Shorts,	good per bushel of 22 lbs	75
Ship stuff,	good per bushel of 37 lbs	1 40
Tea,	black per pound	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1 extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinigar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon,	10 00
Wheat,	good per bushel of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100,	6 00
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	3 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	2 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse new	350 00
do	wood axle, 2 horse, new	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	3 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov'ment, per day,	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	28 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by gov't, per day,	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by himself per month,	30 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month,	15 00
Hire of horse, per day,	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, when they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which all so will prevent the loss to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressments should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, North Carolina. H. K. BURGWYN,
(Signed) Garysburg, N. C.
R. Y. BLACKSTOCK,
Statesville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Wm H. Jones, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864.